a man of science, feeling the force of Darwin. Implores his brother clergymen not to be led away too easily from the old paths, and pointedly warns them that before giving up the old Book with its old and beautiful story, they should ask the men of science what makes the "vibrations vibrate"-what gives "physis" to the "innate tendencies" of the units-what puts "infinite order into the gemmules in place of infinite anarchy?" Judge Edmonds, of New York, representing many thousands who, having let go the old anchor, find themselves at sea, tells us of a new religion and a new source of spiritual jey which he and his friends have discovered by means of taking impertinent liberties with the names of the departed. On the whole, we are quite as much inclined to go in for Darwin and his tadpole as for Judge Edmonds and his ecstatic joys or delirium tremens.

It is not our business to calm the troubled waters. It is not for us to say how this chaos is to be shaped into another cosmos. Our duty is to reflect the thoughts of the hour. When men of science are making discoveries, yet groping in the dark; when divines can do no better than make apologies and implore a suspension of judgment; when the temporalities of the Holy Father are scarcely more in danger than is the Christian religion itself, it is not for us to speak positively. This, however, we will say-we do not despair. We shall continue to reflect the religious sentiments of the times. In the long run the truth will prevail, and, unless we greatly mistake, it will be found that the "old pathways" were at once wise and good.

Insidious Lofidelity.

The Church of God in all ages, whether Jewish or Christian, has had to contend against infidelity and scepticism in some form. but it has nevertheless prospered and outlived the assaults of many of the ablest thinkers and doubters of our race. It is not to be suppos d that the Bible, which Christians accept as a revelation from God, will be so accepted by all men, nor that the doctrines which it teaches and the moral precepts and spiritual life which it enforces will be believed or. obeyed by all. Hence the necessity for the Church at all times to be ready to "give a reason to every man that asketh for the hope that is in us." But the Church has not been always thus ready, and infidelity has sometimes taken it unawares and by its criticisms and objections gained what seemed to be a victory. This was especially the case in the last and beginning of the present century, when such men as Rousseau, Voltaire, Hume, Paine and others so tore and rent the sacred oracles that it seemed to many good Christians as if the foundations were being thrown down, and they wondered what the righteous would do. But they had not to wait long. The very objections raised against the Bible, and against the systems of religion based upon its divinity, awakened the Christian world to examine and re-examine the evidences upon which they rest, and the result was such an overwhelming refutation of the opponents' arguments as to silence for a time, if not forever, the bold and blatant degunciations of Christianity by this class of infidels. And even some of those leaders named have left records behind which prove that they wrote, not as they thought, but as they hoped; or else that, after they had written against the Word, they had become convinced of its inspiration and truth.

But infidelity did not die with those men. It lives to-lay, as strong and more active than ever; and because it is apparently meek and quiet it is the more dangerous. It lives now rather within the Church than outside of it. rather than as a fearless, brazen, unbelieving critic, and we can hardly refuse to answer it. "Who is the Lord," it asks, "that we should serve Him?" "Where is born the King of the Jews, that we may come and worship Him also?" And the Christian Church must declare its knowledge of God, and state the grounds of its faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. The great stumbling block now, however, is not the existence or personality of the Creator, or the divinity of the Saviour, but the Mosaic history of the creation. And the infidel, as an anxious inquirer after truth, wants to know how God, being omnipotent, became fatigued with the work of creation and had to rest. Or why He, being able without any exertion of power, but merely by the operation of His will should be compelled to accomplish a series of acts instead of creating the whole at once. But in these questions our critical inquirer tells much more of the state of his own mind than he expects. He is puzzled here by a word of four letters, as many others have Dear before him and will be in the years to come. Toil and rest are set over against each other because the one is the counterpart of the other. But it is well known that rest does not always succeed labor. Men who never work at all rest as well as those who do; and to suppose that they rest because they are fatigued is hardly reasonable or logical. There is a rest which comes to men who have finished their task, and this is the rest which the Creator took. "And on the seventh day God ended his work which He had made; and He rested on the seventh day from all His work which He had made,"

But infidelity is troubled, also, about the time that God began to work and finished, and it takes the Mosaic record and treats it as If it must be a detailed history of creation just as Macaulay's history of England or Bancroft's of the United States is. There was manifestly no such idea in the writer's mind, and the record is the barest statement of a fact which stands patent to all men. The design of the divine revelation is expressed by the Apostle:-"It is profitable for Acctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in rightsousness that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished (not in astronomy, geology, chemistry, or any other physical science) but unto all good works." Neverthelass the investigations of those sciences agree with the revelation as far as they have gone, though they have not yet reached its utmost bound. Moses states the fact that "in the beginning God oreated the Heaven and the Earth," and while science must acknowledge the fact of creation it cannot even remotely conjecture when "the beginning" was, and it may multiply its mil-

an able writer, a well known novelist, himself | nearer the beginning. And to emphasize the time Moses further declares that "the Earth was then without form and void;" so that no human intellect can conceive, much less calculate, the probable distance of time between the creation and the present. But the inquirer hies him in imagination to some mountain top, and then waits for six revolutions of the Earth to bring forth the perfection and the beauty of creation which we now behold, forgetting at the same time that Moses declares the Earth to have existed without form, and, therefore, before it revolved at all. And chemistry shows us how it assumed its form by revolving around a central body, so that "God must be true though every man be a liar."

> The six days' acts of creation, as generally understood, will, in this light, appear to be supplemental to the one grand Word of God. by which, through faith, we understand the worlds were framed and were absolutely necessary to give form to that which had none, and light and life and beauty to that which was void and dark. As in the ancient days the world by wisdom knew not God, even so now do men-leaving the inspired revelation, itself its own best interpreter-wander off among the fables and endless genealogies which minister questions rather than godly edifying, and are lost in the mists and myths of ages. They profess that they know God; but in works they deny him, Instead of approaching the sacred records with a sincere desire after the truth, they glance at it hastly and reject it, or examine it only to criticise its grammar, its chronology or history, or its casual and incidental statements, as if they were the most complete details; and, having grouped their objections together and presented them to weak-minded persons, they overthrow the faith of some. But the Word of God standeth sure. and that Word is written on the stars and on the rocks as well as in the Bible, and will remain unshaken when the last infidel shall have uttered his last objection.

Our Religious Press 3 able.

The Lenten season ends next Sabbath. The present Lent has been a season of unusual grace. We gather from our religious exchanges that revivals have prevailed all over the country, and that the granary of godliness has been well supplied.

At the same time we are compelled to state that the religious press has been lapsing in the work of Christian evangelization. The Evangelist, for instance, leads off in what it calls the "Old, Old Story," and remarks that "Paris is still in a state of anarchy," but stops to say a word about the "sop to the Baptists," upon which topic the Evangelist dilates as as follows :-

The acceptance of a gift of land from this city to The acceptance of a gift of land from this city to a charitable institution under the patronage of the Baptists has called out many strong expressions of disapprobation. Even the members of that denomination are not agreed among themselves. The Baptists of this city are condended by their brethren elsewhere. Thus the Watchman and Reflector of Boston mourns over it as an apostney to Baptist principles. At the head of its efficient columns, and in double leaded type, it places, under the warning title, "It is Not Too late," which of itself sounds like a call to repentance, a remonstrance which reads like a lamentation of Jeremiah the prophet.

The Laramiah on this occasion will containing

The Jeremiah on this occasion will certainly not be "Boss" Tweed, who not only gives to the Baptist, but to the Catholic, the Methodist, the Episcopal, the Universalist, the Swedenborgian, all and all alike. If such an order were in existence in this city, as it once was in the oil regions, no doubt he should be in favor of a donation for the benefit of the 'Church of the Holy Derrick."

One of our Hebrew contemporaries com plains of our not noticing its editorials. We do not plead ignorance of the Hebrew language; but suppose the editor we refer to puts his lucubrations in Greek, or "heathen comes now as an anxious inquirer after truth, in any language familiar to the common reader? How pleasant it would then be to tell the world how our friends the Israelites are advancing in the line of human and modern progress!

The Jewish Messenger has an article on the "Jew in Self-Defence," and refers to a paper in the April Atlantic entitled "Castilian Days." The Messenger damages its logic and spoils its grammar by the remark, "Such thoughtless expressions as this." Where is Artemus Ward? or "why is this thus?" The Messenger refers to the Passover-the festival in commemoration of Israel's emancipation from Egyptian slavery-which commences on Wednesday evening next.

The Independent is very large, and has : word to say to the republican party, and comes to the conclusion that that party cannot live by mutual admiration. To quote its own

The fact is not to be concealed that republican

The Observer (Presbyterian organ) enlarge on Father Hyacintho's letter directed to the "Catholic Bishops throughout the World." About the Father the Observer says: -

About the Father the Observer says:—

Father Hyacinthe claims his right as a Catholic Christian, having regard for the dignity of his faith as well as the hone by of his priestly profession, to interrogate the bishops, and he says they are mound to answer without relience or subterfuge. He will get no other answer. He stands alone, representing the forlorn hope of reconciliation between an absolute ecclesiastical system and the moetry of the human mind and consciouce. He must wait patiently, as was recommended by the Archbishop of Paris in the last hours of the Council; wait with the assured conviction that a flow of the tide is coming in which will eventually sweep away all varican councils and their biasphemous dogmas.

Saint Peter ("Rom in Catholic paper of the highest class") renews its implorations about recognizing the 17th of June-a Catholic anniversary as well as the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. Saint Peter progounces Horace Greeley "an unnitigate I red infidel," to which the white-coat philosopher may possibly and very characteristically reply, "You

lie! you villain, you lie!" The Golden Age this week might be called the "Leaden Age," It is so heavy and dull. It

is, however, a first of April number.

The Liberal Christian is the organ of the Unitarians.

Or. Mr. Bellows has just or. Mr. Bellows is among the ablest of our Um. arian divines. Dr. Dewey was bis superior in to pulpit, but Bellows might celipse him as an edu. them. The ever, will tell, and Bellows baper, and Liberal Christian is a well printed p.

circulates largely among Unitarians, The Jewish Times has booked "a species from the Middle Ages." Are there not enough | Hons by myriads of years and yet not be spectres in our own age? Is, there not a sare,

temporary enunciates:-A few isolated cases of conversion of Jews to Christianity are falling out, and instead Christians are embracing Judaism. In Austria alone nearly a hundred conversions to Judaism were recorded last year. Of course there is no effort made on the part of the Jews to make converts. Proselytizing has never been their principle, and it requires a strong mo at incentive and ferce to induce a man to join the brotherhood of a denomination so long under the ban of contempt and yet suffering under a mountain load of prejudice.

The New York Tablet (Roman Catholic organ) descants upon the insurrection in Paris, and declares :-

The wretched mob of Paris are, like Victor Emmanuel and his myrmidons, but the puppers of the Italian Carbonari and the Frence reds. The Paris ansurrection is a lesson that ought to make men wise. That it may have that effect should be the prayer of all who love justice and hate iniquity.

Our religious contemporaries abroad mention bopeful revivals in various communities. The good work is spreading. Let it extend.

THE IMPORTS for the past week at this port reached nearly twelve millions of dollars. The exact figures are, \$11,980,286.

Judge Edmonds on Spiritual Blauifestations.

Judge Edmonds on spiritual manifestations grows more wonderful from year to year. At the Spiritualist Convention at Apollo Hall on Friday last his revelations were truly astounding. The spiritual rappings, he says, have gone out, which is good news, and now Spiritualism appeals to our hearts and our intellects. The condition in the spirit life of Spiritualism he describes as perfectly glorious. "Ob," he exclaims, "that you could behold that scene! Its brilliant, yet mellow; its dazzling, but grateful light; its atmosphere of love, on which the high and holy spirits float, and the happiness which fills every heart with love and gratitude to God." This is Judge Edmonds' religion, and in his enthusiasm he is hardly excelled by the early Christian martyrs. His rhapsodies are not of this world, but of the world invisible to mortal eyes, and what he sees is positively stunning. We are told that in the delirium tremens the party afflicted sees, and sees distinctly, all sorts of the most horrible things all around him. Can it be that there is another morbid or supernatural condition of the human mind in which the party so favored sees all sorts of the most beautiful things in the world of spirits? It must be so. But how are we to account for such things (are the dead to rest in their graves?) as the communication in writing from the spirit of James T. Brady to Judge Edmonds, read by the latter to his Spiritualist meeting? We don't know. How are we to account for the mystery that in all these spiritual revelations from dead men we have nothing new and nothing of any value : no light upon any unsettled question; nothing but trash and twaddle? We cannot tell. The spirits of the great departed in their confidences with these Spiritualists in the body, we do know, have never told us of any important event in human affairs until we have had the news by telegraph, by mail or by some man escaped from the spirits in a shipwreck, or from the savages in some general massacre.

This is what bothers us and leads us always to the same conclusion-that Spirftualism, socalled, is a convincing hallucination or a transparent feaud-a disease or an imposture. Upon this theory only of a convincing hallucination can we reconcile the Spiritualism of Judge Edmonds with his admirable character as a learned, intelligent, clear-headed and honest man. But can Judge Edmonds tell whether Dr. Livingstone is dead or alive? No; not till he hears through the HERALD from the living Professor Murchison,

THE FISHERY QUESTION IN THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT. - In the House of Commons at Ottawa yesterday Dr. Tupper moved to take up certain resolutions providing for certain amendments to the Dominion Fishery law agginst Yankee interlopers, the special object being to authorize the Dominion police of its Atlantic coast to take intruding Yankee fishing vessels cantured into some other than the nearest port. Mr. Holton thought it injudicious to meddle with this business while it is under consideration of the Joint High Commission; but Dr. Tapper prevailed, and his bill was brought forward and read the first time. These Canadian provincials wish it to be understood that the Joint High Commission must mind their p's and q's on this codtish question, or that the Ottawa Parliament will upset the whole business, and we hasten to lay this important information before the High Joint diplomats in view of its immediate consideration, with the wine and walnuts, at their next regular Lenten dinner.

KU KLUKES IN MISSISSIPPL - A significant comment upon the recent denial by several Congressmen of the existence of bands of armed masked maranders in the South is the message vesterday of Governor Alcora to the Legislature of Mississippi, asking authority to organize and call into the field a regiment of armed encounter between both factions. Cuerro cavalry for operating against the Ku Kluxes. Governor Alcorn is a very conservative republican, and a short time since informed President Grant that the Sate authorities were amply sufficient to preserve order and execute the laws anywhere in Mississippi. The necessity for resorting to such extraordinary measures as are proposed by the Governor shows the existence of a most melancholy state of affairs, and that the ordinary powers of the government are insufficent to secure peace and protect citizens in the enjoyment of lawful privileges.

Personal Intelligence.

Secretary Boutwell, after being enveloped in the d. classic atmosphere of the "Hub," is tasting the sweets of Gotham at the Fifth Avenue. General James S. Negley is at the St. Nicholas. Judge J. M. Tibbetts, of Washington, in the city

upon business connected with the adairs of the onthern Pacific Railroad, is stopping at the St. Nicholas. Marquis Chambrun, of France, is among the

cuests at the Hoffman House. Henry Gad, who is from Porto Rico, and has ceased for a time "gadding" about the world, is at the Fifth Avenue. General P. S. Stockton, of New Jersey, and O. H.

Hoyt and J. C. McCoy, United States Army, are acceptable at the St. James. Among the most prominent of the sojourners at the Hodman House are General H. A. Barnum, of

Syracuse; Colonel W. H. Reynolds, of Providence, R. I., and J. H. Van Antwerp, of Albany. Colonels S. H. Burnham, of Richmond, Va., and F. J. Meroney, of North Carolina; Major J. C. Rainey, of New Orleans, and Judges O. J. Wilson, of Ohio. and P. J. Avery, of New York, are stopping at the

Grand central. The Fifth Avenue is temporarily the tenement of Jacob Honner, of Cincinnati; J. S. Perry, of Sydney, estralia; J. C. Walkeley, of Connecticut; J. H. Hums, of Albany, and Charles Blair, of Onio.

MEXICO.

Herald Special Report Via Havana.

Opposition to Juarez-Civil War or Impeachment.

The New Cabinet --- Congressional Proceedings.

Critical Condition of Affairs in the Interior.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. CITY OF MEXICO, March 25,

The two parties combined against the reelection of Juarez are willing to prevent it either by impeachment or civil war. Nothing has yet been done in the matter of impeachment." The press of the capital is daily discussing the critical condition of the country, and civil war is generally predicted. Pending the discussions by Congress of the Tenure of Office bill a new bill has been introduced to control the appointment of Cabinet Ministers. The new Juarez Cabinet is as fol-

Señor Ignacio Mariscal. . Secretary Foreign Relations. Señor Savedra......Secretary State. Seffor Castillo......Secretary Justice. Señor Velasco.......Secretary Government. Sefior RomeroSecretary Treasury, Sefior Ignacio Meju....Secretary War-and Marine. Sedor Balcarcel......Secretary Interior.

The first three named are new members.

It is removed that Senor Remove will ultimately go to Washington as Minister and return. Señor Mariscal is anxiously expected

The Electoral Liberty bill has passed Congress, the parties combined against Juarez working together as before. Negrete published a card denouncing any union of interest

Affairs in Jalisco are critical. General Guadarrama sustains the Governor appointed by the Legislature, who is also sanctioned by Junrez, while the majority of Congress sustain Gomez Cuerro. Both have troops and a cosflict is hourly expected. The government controls the telegraph and water news from that district. Consequently we may be without information from that quarter for some

The birthday of Juarez occurred on the 21st inst. It was celebrated by a banquet and great display of Mexican, American and Ger-

The election of Romero for Governor of Puebla will be contested, he being a Lerdo

The Mexican authorities refuse to surrender the murderers of Americans in Arizona.

A decree has been issued making the Bay of Magdalena a port of entry for foreign and coastwise trade.

Abraham Plata and Juan Garcia, formerly liberal officers, have been sentenced to imprisonment in the castle of San Juan de Ulloa,

Mr. Schlosser, the Prussian Minister, leaves by the next British steamer for Berlin, where, it is said, he will receive instructions and return to Washington as Minister of the German empire in place of Baron Gerolt.

The Mexican Congress a Deadlock-The Scheme of the Fusianists-The Julisco Quarrel-Arrival of the May Flower at Vera Cruz.

CIPY OF MEXICO, March 24, 1 via HAVANA, April 1, 1871. The Mexican Congress is a deadlock. The oppos

tion have a majority of twelve, but are unable to accomplish their aim, because the Juarez deputies leave the hall and prevent the necessary quorum. The forcible attendance of the members is prohibited by the constitution.

tested and the chances of Justez are consequently strengthened. General Negrete repudiates the fusionists. Several of the Diaz clubs will also proba bly loin Juarez. The attempt of the fusionists to send the army from the capital resulted in the army adhering to Juarez unanimously. The Jalisco quarrel is unimportant. The Corona

government generally favors the Legislature. Ex-Governor Cherroo ran away to the captai after an has petitioned Congress to pass a law withdrawing

the federal troops.

The President's birthday was celebrated on the 21st, and the Emperor William's on the 224. Many German and American flags were displayed. The man-of-war May Flower arrived at Vera Cruz

on the 20th from Coatzacoalcos. Congress has passed to the first reading a bill teranting freedom of the ballot by thirty-four

FEARFUL DISISTER IN OHIO.

Explosion of a Distillery Boiler in Brown Canaty-Six Persons Killed and Seven Saverely Injured-Effects of a Drucken Bout. CINCINNATI, April 1, 1871.

The botter in Urish McCall & Co.'s distillery, on the

Onto river, at McCall's landing, Brown county, onto, exploded yesterisy, greatly damaging the nine others, two of whom have since died. The killed are:-John McCoy, Jr., a member of the firm, from Hamilton, Onfo: D. R. Severs, R. A. Arthup, James - Little, G. C. Pownal, J. D. Thompson, ii, J. Kimball. The wounded, yet living, are J. J. Henderson, severely scalded; C. Rogers, badly nurt in the abdomen; J. R. Pollard, htp fractured: J. Etha, slightly scalded; L. Watson, left thigh broken; J. Huffy, severely burt; W. Knox, seriously hurt. The loss on the building is about

The cause of the disaster is not ascertained. Among the rumers is one that a number of hands have been in a granken state for two days. The distillery had been running day and night, Sanday excepted.

WILLIAMSBURG FERRY REFORM.

Organizations for the purpose of taking concerted action in favor of cheap for riage and quick transit between Williamsburg and New York are being perfected in the different wards of that section of Breaklyn. The Fitteenth and State Thursday even already thoroughly organized. On Thursday even are next a mass meeting at Turn Hall, Meserol the past a mass meeting at Turn Hall, Meserol t, is called for, and a great demonstration is ex-ed. The call for the meeting is staned by Mayor deisen, Styrangual Kaulmann and other promi-

Insurgent Apprehensions of an Attack on Paris.

Loyal Officers Arrested and Held as Hostages.

Officers of the Communal Council Elected.

MANY STREETS OF PARIS DESERTED.

A Note from Bismarck on the Insurrection.

Thiers Asked to State When It Can be Suppressed.

Conflicting Reports of Troops and Insurgents Fraternizing.

THE ROUGE REPUBLIC.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Preparing for an Attack-More Fraternization of Soldiers and Insurgents-The Rouge Administration-Election of Officers for the National Guards - Officers of the Commune-Bismarck and the Paris Garrison-The Red Flag-Rochefort Recovered-The Postal Service-Miscellaneous Intelligence. LONDON, April 1, 1871.

I have received the following intelligence from Paris and Versattles, dated yesterday, and forward

the same for publication in the New Your PREPARING FOR AN ATTACK. A rumor having arisen that a body of troops in tended for an attack on Paris had reached Neully

and St. Cloud, all the western gates of Paris were

closed, and several officers of the orderly Eighth

battalion of the National Guard were arrested. The complete isolation of Paris is momentarily expected.

MORE PRATERNIZATION. A special despatch from Paris to the London Telegraph says the Thirteenth regiment of the line, after reconnoitring the bridge at Sevres and flading it descried, entered Paris in a body, where they were received enthusiastically, and fraternized with the National Guards. Fugitives from Paris are in-

THE ADMINISTRATION-EDUCATION COMPULSORY. Ten commissions have been appointed by the Commune to take charge of affairs, as follows:-Executive, Military Subsistence, Financial, Justice, Public Security, Works, Trade, Public Service, Poreign Affairs and Education. It has been decided that education shall be gratuitous, compulsory and entirely secular.

ELECTIONS FOR OFFICERS OF THE NATIONALS. A despatch from Paris says the Sut-Central Committee has ordered new elections for military officers, at the same time reminding the National Guards that they have the right to remove all officers in wh in they have lost confidence. The Communa has selzed at the offices for the collection of taxes. OFFICERS OF THE COMMUNE.

At a sitting of the Commune yesterday M. Le Français was appointed President; M. Riganit Ferray, Secretary, and MM. Bergeret and Daval, Judges. COMMUNICATION ESTABLISHED.

Telegraphic communication has been established between the Ministry, the mairies and the public buildings generally. PUBLICITY DEMANDED. M. Delescluze has demanded that the sittings of

the Commune be made public. The proposition is approved by the Rappet and other journals. BISMARCK AND THE PARIS GARRISON. The Mot d'Ordre says that M. Bismarck has consented to the modification of article three of the pre-

Uminaries of peace, and allowed the augmentation of the Paris army to eighty thousand men. A PRUDENT REFUSAL The Commune has summoned Colonel Cholleton,

who surrendered Fort Mont Valerien to the Prussians, to appear for trial, but he refuses to obey the POREIGN EMBASSIES. The Commune has determined to despatch repre-

sentatives to the various States of Europe, and esnectally to Prussia, as soon as their future attitude s known. THE EED PLAG.

The fing of the Commune will be that of the unfversal republic. The red mg has been hoisted on the Tuileries and

LULLIER'S COMPLAINT. The Rappel publishes a letter from General Lullier

complaining of the treatment he has received from the Central Committee. ROCHEFORT RECOVERED.

The Perile says M. Rochefort has recovered, and coming to Paris direct. The Not a Ordre contirms the statement.

THE POSTAL SERVICE. Communication between Paris and Versailles is nterrupted. No letters or papers passed between

the two cities on Friday. A meeting of merchants was held for the purpose of demanding explanadelegates therete responded that M. Rampont, who has had charge of the general post office, has fled, with all the staff and materials. The service will be reorganiced specially by the commune. DEFUNCT AND SEIZED NEWSCAPERS.

The journals Français and Electeur Libre have ceased to appear in Paris. The Constitutionnel was seized yesterday. STREETS OF PARIS DESKRIED.

The lababitants continue to seave Paris, and many of the streets already look deserted. MISCELLANEOUS ITZMS. The Commune proposes to admit foreigners to the

membership of the Council. The cri du l'emple seys a committee will leave the Hotel de Ville for Luxembourg. The members of the Commune now administer the affairs of their respective arrondissements.

MM. Valegrave and Disson are still in prison. It is stated that letters to journals outside of Paris have been stopped.

THE VERSAILLES GOVERN-MENT.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. A Report Depied-Bismarck and the Insurrec-

tion-Thiers Asked to Name the Time for Its Suppression-The War Indemnity-The Italian Minister. LONDON, April 1, 1871.

I am enabled to report the following for the information of the New York HERALD:-A REPORT DESIER

A Versailles despaten of to-day pronounces utterly

false the report, already telegraphed that the Thirteenth regiment of the line had entered Paris and fraternized with the National Guards. BISMARCK AND THE INSURRECTION.

M. Bismarck, in his note, asked M. Thiers to define the time in which he would accoraplish the suppression of the insurrection in Paris. M. Thiers resisted the demand by the expression of the hope that he would succeed in his efforts of conclusion, and by

asserting the right to judge when other measures

GRRHAN AID TO PRANCE A despatch from Berlin, says the Kreuz Zeltung of to-day, announces that the proposal of the Frenca government to Germany for an increase of the number of French troops in Paris, in consequence of the disturbances in that city, has been agreed to. The German government has also promited, in case of the spread of the disturbances beyond Paris, to place deposit and accupied by German troops to a state of siege, according to French laws. The num-

ber and disposition of the German forces in France PRENCH TROOPS EN ROUTE FOR HOME. A despatch from Itzehoe, Denmark, announces the arrival at Ginesstatt, the capital of the Duchy of Holstein, of 1,000 French soldiers, released from

captivity in Germany. A similar number is expected this evening. Transports are in waiting at Ginckstatt to carry them to

THE WAR INDEMNITY. The London Times* special despatch from Versailles says M. Thiers pays five hundred unitions of france to the Prussians on Friday evening, and the French government will then be allowed to receive reinforcements from the North.

THE MINISTER PROM AND TO ITALY. A despatch from Florence, March 31, says Viscount Harcourt has been appointed Freuch Ambassador to Rome, and Count Prastin Choiseul comes to Florence in a similar capacity.

GERMANY.

Prince Bismarck on the Rules of Ter I orial Acquisition-Compensation in Al co and Lorraine.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

suntiar circumstances to Fra ice."

LONDON, April 1, 1871. I am enabled to communicate to the HERALD, by calle telegram, the fact that a despatch has been re ceived in this city from Strasburg which says that Prince Bismarck has written to the Chamber of Commerce of Strasburg that "Garmany will compensate the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine at the same rate that was accorded to the inhabitants of those Provinces when they were annexed under

A Potontale Lavil'det. WIESPADEN, April 1, 1871. The Duke of Nassau has been quite ill, but mas

partially recovered his health. BELGIUM.

Ministerial Visit from the Empire of Japan. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BRUSSELS, April 1, 1871. I have just been informed for the use of the HERALD that his Excellency the Japanese Ambassador, Fustis Nutsimo Mya, and his suite have arrived in the city, accompanied by Baren Signoid and an

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, April 1—1.29 P. M.—Consols closed at 22% for money, and 24% a 22% for the account. American securities quiet and stoady. United States needwenty bonds, 1882, 22%; 1895, 501, 524, 1897. 91%; ten-forties, 39%. Erie Railway shares, 1994; Hilmons Centrals, 1994; LIVERPOOL, April 1—250 P. M.—The cotton market closed easier; midding spiands, 75%, a 75%, initiating Orienas, 75%, a 75%, The cotton market closed caster; midding spiands, 75%, a 75%, initiating Orienas, 75%, a 75%, The cotton market closed caster; midding 2,000 for speculation and export.

Of the American colton supply there have arrived:—The steamers Manhattan, with 5,550 bales; the France, 3,658 and the Tarifa, 1,185 bales.

Liverpool. Propulet Market—Liverpool, April 1—150 P. M.—Linsed of, 223 lbs, a 234 per ton.

Anywere Petrol. 200 Market.—Anywere, April 1—Petroleum closed yesterday at 45% for standard white.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

APRIL 2.

1865—Petersburg, Va., captured by the Union forces.
1866—The boiler of the steamer J. N. Scott, while on
the San Juan river, Nicaragon, exploded and
many of Walker's fillbusters, who were ner
pastengers, were killed.

1801—Copenhagen, Denmark, bombarded by the
flect of Lord Nelson.

A .- Espenscheld Excels All Others in His spring sivic for 1871. Moulder with executive taste and skill, it beams out the beat expression of the face, as a line sitting gives now, matre to the distronct; and mark! this typers fabric conts only \$7. ESPENSCHEID, 115 Nassau street.

A .- The Exhibition at Lord & Taylor's, troadway and Tweetteth succes, of New Styles for spring in

A .- For a Styfish and Elegant Hat Call on DOUGAN, 102 Nassau street, corner of Ann.

A.-For Math Patcher, Freekles and Tan, one PERRY'S MOTH AND PRECKLE LOTION. Depot, 49 Lond street, New York. Sold by druggles everywhere. A.-Horring's Parent CHAMPION SAFES, 261 Frondway, corner Marray street.

A Fine Stock of Emported Pinia and Fancy outings, Vestings and Trouverings for order work, J. W. Mod Phility, Merchant Fador, 260 Hondway, corner Prince arrests

An Acknowledged Pact .-WOODWORTH'S MUSSON BOUQUET Is now recognized as the per une par excellence. It has no rival in its

Matchiers fragmuce and delicacy. Sold everywhere. Ask for Those 855 Black Walnut Chamber Sufa II pieces; also tage 39 Extension Tables, at WEST-WORTH & SONS, 100 Bowers.

All who try Mrs. Winston's Southing Syrup

A Specialty.-Sentlemen's -Bic Hats, 94. C. O. D. HAT COMPANY, 12 Combands stress. Buy Your Hats from Smike, 128 Fulton

Batchelor's Bair Dyo-(Special) us Usual. Dunlap & Co. Respectfully Announce that they have opened their new HAT ESTABLISHMENT, SO, 14 FIFTH AVENUE, between Twenty-second and Twenty-tides streets, where, in addition to their own popular productions, they will make the importation and said of English Hars a spa-

coally.

Agents for ic HRISTY 2 CO.,

Agents for ic HRISTY 2 CO.,

Agents for ic HRISTY 2 CO.,

Cur celebrated Hats can be obtained in other cities, from
the following free class arms, who are our accredited

Attribute.

Celegge, III.

the following Pre-vise AGENTS.

James P. Preweier. Checkenge, Ill.
Charles E. Remella Checkend, Oblo.
Charles E. Remella Couches, Oblo.
Clark Farmer Couches, Oblo.
Franc Dask & Co. Indianapole, 151.
R. A. Lappher & Co. St. Paul. Minn.
Huge & Gusta. Sance City, 35-5.
Toleto, Onto.
Toleto, Onto. Hines & Gassas
Patdock Brothers
William Wippert
F. W. Boughton & Co.
George & Lathom
E. Van Kleeck
Crofut & Co.
James Daniels
Sanderson & Son
William F. Warburton
William F. Warburton
Weberley South & Co. Tolerto, Ohio, Bullato, N. Y. Truy, N. Y. Albany, N. Y. Poughkecosie, N. Y.

Binmond's Bon bt and Said. GEO. C. ALLEN, 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel. Gentlemes will Find the Most Stylish and clegan t Bress Hat at TERRY'S, 19 Union square.

Luxurious Flowing Hair. - Ubomical Analysis has anisped the auxious world that CHEVALIERS LIFE FOR THE HAIR contains the only vegetable entence known to restore gray hair, stop its Isling and increase its growth.

Missiquel Spr ng Water. Infullible Remedy for shiner diseases and all impuritor of the blood. d all impurities of the blood.

J. V. HENRY, No. 8 Gollege place

Now is the Time.—Having Passed Safely through the perils of the line storm, and endured the lines of petolant North with equatitally, it is the proper same to select a Spring Hat. To perform this duty pressantly and satisfactorily you should visit KNOX'S establishment, 428 frondway, corner of Fallon street. His spring style of gentlemen's Hats is a beauty.

Restorer-Am rica for the Hair is Clear an Restorer-America for a second second

Royal Havana Lattery.-Prizes (ast vit fepanied bank Bills, Government Sesunties, Ac. TAXLOR & GO., Bancers, P. Wal' Scent.